SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

"OUR PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED."

"The Administration are pledged to carry out the princi ples of a revenue tariff. And we will say beforehand tha if the opposition they may meet in Congress shall thwar their plans, or retard the settlement of the tariff at the en suing session, we will take issue upon it before the people "The revenue tariff shall be established. We will be con tent with no half measures." We will submit to it no longer. Our patience is exhausted. And if endurance is preached to us at the next Congress, we endurance is preached to a management of the presentation of the p

Such are the declarations of a leading Democrati journal in the State of Mississippi. "We will submit to it (the Tariff) no longer; and if endurance is preached at the next Congress, we shall begin to talk of resistance." This is no more than the legitimate extension of the official dictum announced here, that the tariff must be cut down to the revenue The organ of the Administration has ed it : even the head of the Treasury Department has declared it. "The Tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard," say they : " It shall be," say the Mississippi Reformers. " If it is not, we shall begin to talk of resistance." One party promises, the other threatens, But it appears to us that this hostility to the Tariff.

whether in Mississippi or in the Cabinet, is altogetheruntenable, even on the grounds assumed by the exponent of official opinions, the metropolitan organ of the Government. Submit the question to the test of experience. We had what these gentlemen are pleased to regard as a revenue tariff in full operation in the years 1849-'41, and part of '42. Have they already forgotten the consequences? The Trea sury became bankrupt; the credit of the Government sunk so low that capitalists were afraid to trust it with loans on ordinary terms; the business and labor of the country were suspended; misery stalked through the land in all its horrible forms

Ages of the country were suspended; misery stalked through the land in all its horrible forms

Ages of the country of the business and recruits of the army, have not produced the effects which his Excellency the President ad interim desired, as the Governors have not been able to gather a number of men by and degrees. The Tariff of 1842 was devised, coming as near as human calculation and foresight could make it to the anticipated wants of the Government; and scarcely had it begun to operate vernment; and scarcely had it begun to operate before its benign influences were felt in every portion of the country, in every branch of industry. Duties upon foreign importations, whether high or low, which Power has just put her in possession of a part of this must, in the very nature of things, operate with some degree of inequality in a country of such range imposts as to give satisfaction to all. Our sufficient that their preparations shall be so effectual as to fulfil the desires of the Government, and prevent the dignity manufacturers no longer ask for the imposition of duties for the mere purpose of protection. All they require is, that, in the arrangement of a revenue God and Liberty! July 16, 1845. tariff, whatever may be its standard, such discriminations may be made, in the distribution of the duties upon the various articles, as may allow them | department. a fair opportunity of competing with their correspondent classes in other countries. If this be protection, it is the protection which every Government owes to every individual under its control, We hope, therefore, we shall hear no more

threats, and no more talk of resistance. It is both idle and in bad taste even for a powerful Common wealth to use menaces against an act of Congress, especially one which is shedding daily blessings on the country, and which nine-tenths of the people view as the sheet-anchor of the national prosperity Besides, it is not pleasant to imagine the possibility of the Secretary of the Treasury having to execute the revenue laws in Mississippi by force. We sincerely hope that he will be spared the painful

THE BEAUTIES OF LOCOFOCO POLICY.

Texas is already considered a part of the Union so completely so that troops have been ordered into the territory to guard against Mexican invasion, and yet she is considered a foreign country in reference to the collection of revenue upon commoditie brought from thence into the ports of the United

'The "Democracy" is certainly not only "pro gressive," but constructive; it can suit itself to any sort of emergency; and can not only work without a Constitution, but twist an existing one into all shapes and forms to suit its purposes.

Texas is realizing the truth of the South Caro-

lina construction, of being in the Union and out of it at the same moment; and yet we do not see the "strict constructionists"—the '98 men—make a single wry face at these extraordinary twists of the Constitution, or total disregard of all its provisions. [Virginia Free Press.

Captain WILLIAMS, of the ship Delhi, arrived at New York, from Manilla March 19th, says it was reported there when he left that the French had taken possession of the island of Basseau.

The New York Tribune of Thursday says that orders have been received at that port for the Navy Agent to lay in a large quantity of stores for a southern climate, and that vessels of light draught are in request for the transportation of troops.

IMMIGRANTS .- Over two thousand immigrants arrived at New York on Thursday from Ireland and France. The number that has landed at that port since 1st April exceeds thirty thousand.

The amount of sales at the Chicago land offic

during the month of July was \$19,505. THE LIBERTY PARTY AND THE LATE ELECTION

Facts like the following form an important part of the history of the times. We copy this statement from the Albany American Citizen: "REMOVAL OF THE NEW SCOTLAND POSTMASTER. -- MI

Raynsford has been Postmaster of the town of New Scotland for nearly twenty-one years, maintaining his post through the stormy and proscriptive administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler. During all this period, and amidst the mutations of party, Mr. Raynsford remained ever and openly a true, bold, and uncompromising Whig. An effort was made during Tyler's administration to remove him, but the only alternative was the appointment of a radical political Abolitionist, and this Mr. Wickliffe could not 'go.'

"Uriah Wood, an ultra Abolitionist of the Birney school, is appointed in Mr. Raynsford's place. He has been a steady voter of the Abolition ticket for years. So notorious was this fact among those who knew him best, that he could not procure the signature of a Locofoco within two miles and a half of the Post Office, east, west, north, or south, to his petition

of the Post Office, east, west, north, or south, to his petition for the appointment. But yet he was appointed."

THE FIRE AT SMYRNA .- A letter received at the Boston Merchants' Exchange states that the fire destroyed over five thousand houses. Loss estimated at three million sterling The commerce does not suffer, as all goods are kept in fire-proof stores. Business was suspended, and would be for some days. Vessels were also burnt in the harbor.

HEIRS WANTED .- The Newark Daily Advertiser or Herrs Wayten.—The Newark Daily Advertiser contains an advertisement requesting all persons of the name of Townley, and descendants of that name, to meet at Elizabethtown (N. J.) on the 21st instant to make arrangements for prosecuting their claim to a very large estate in England, which has been ascertained to have been left by will to heirs in this OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner Relampago, which arriv-Cruz, and brought the "rumors of war" which were noticed in our paper of Wednesday last, had on board at the same time, it seems, more indubitable evidences of the disposition of the Government of Mexico than the aforesaid rumors afforded, but those evidences were locked up in her files of Mexican papers, the contents of which transpired only on the 7th instant, and reached us by the New Orleans mail of last evening. We allude to the subjoined manifestoes of the Mexican Government : OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE,

SECTION OF OPERATIONS CIRCULAR.—The United States have consumi perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which clares the annexation of the department of Texas to that clares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected. With this object, the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that Power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its paci-

vantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its paci-fic attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to

declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to electaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to electarin the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march towards any point which may require protections along these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by tion against these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by the Provincial President to enjoin upon you, as General-in-Chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico. The Government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the bonor to communicate for your intelligence,

to direct your conduct. God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.
GARCIA CONDE.

Republic.
His excellency the President ad interim requires that you

diversified climates, productions, and interests as ours. Nothing short of omniscience could so ar-

GARCIA CONDE.

Most Excellent Señor, Minister of Foreign Relations and
Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your

Most Excellent Senor: It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic and march towards Texas to conquer that department, now usurped by the United States, his excellency the President and interior has a common that the control of the cont place under arms in their respective districts all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year and the regulation

of the 7th instant.

Vor Basellany will communicate to the Governors supreme resolution, and will inform them of the obligat under which the citizens are to contribute to the defend their country, and to sustain rights violated by a nation w refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845. GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relation

In commenting on the above manifestoes, and the other intelligence derived from the Mexican newsnexed brief view of the present position of affairs: "The sum total of all the intelligence thus far

received is, that the probabilities of a war with Mexico are somewhat stronger than they were when we wrote our article of Tuesday. The only authenticated rumor then was, that the Mexican Consul here had been instructed to withdraw from this country. That rumor has now become a fact; though we are told that his immediate withdrawal was not demanded, but that it was left to his own discretion when to close his busines here. Whether war will be declared or not, is yet an open question that cannot be positively answered for some time-at least, until we get later intelligence from Mexico. We deem it wrong to proclaim a declaration of war before such a thing is known, and equally wrong to withhold any evidences of its

probability. "The Bee has dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th ultimo, and from Vera Cruz to the 24th. El Siglo, of the 16th, contains the proclamation of Signor GARCIA CONDE calling upon the Governors of the different departments to have all the militia under their commands in readiness to march to any point it may be deemed advisable, and ready to act Mr. George P. Bond. in the event of a probable war between Mexico and the United States.

"Congress was still in session in the city of Mexico. Up to the 19th neither war nor non-intercourse between Mexico and the United States had been declared. The Extraordinary Council, consisting of ex-Governors of the Departments, exfaministers, &c., whom the President had the constitutional right to convene and consult with upon extraordinary occasions, had been ordered to assemble. Before the President would take upon himself the responsibility of recommending or declaring war upon the United States, it was highly probable that he would wait until the assembling of this council.

Many Research, that although this is just the period for the August meteoric shower, this meteor does not appear to be one of that class, for it certainly did not proceed from the radiating point of that shower, which is near the head of Perseus. The time of observation was five minutes past six. The diameter of the meteor was estimated at somewhat less than five minutes of a degree; it increased in brilliancy as it descended, but left no visible train, and no explosion was heard. It lasted above a second.

"Meteors are unusually abundant this reason, and confirm the hypothesis of the August period."

Many Research.

ments to defend the rights and honor of the country,' and is decidedly warlike. The Extraordina-

pecting to receive the declaration of war." That paper also publishes the proclamation of Signor

Conde's despatches is, that war is VERY PROBABLE, there being no evidence that it has yet been de-clared. The Senor's proclamation is dated on the d in the Mississippi a short time since from Vera 18th, and he says that the next day (17th) the de- Representative in Congress from this State, and in can of yesterday, exhibits in a strong point of view non-intercourse had been declared, nor had the Extraordinary Council, summoned undoubtedly with express reference to the war question, yet assem-oled. It is apparent, then, that Senor Conde, on the 16th, could not have been authorized to say that the Government had resolved upon a declaration of war, when on the 19th, three days after, the question was undecided.'

The brig Persian, which had been lying off Gal veston for the purpose of carrying the intelligence to Vera Cruz of the ratification of the Annexation Resolution by the Texan Convention, had not arrived when the Relampago sailed.

The Republican states that all the Mexican ves sels in the port of New Orleans had obtained clearance, except the Relampago, which awaited the pleasure of Mr. Arangoes, the Mexican Consul-That gentleman, it was said, had closed his official relations with this country, and would sail on the

The Bee also contains a scrap of news by a thooner from Tabasco. On the 18th of July there was a counter revolution in favor of the Government in the Department of Tabasco, headed by Commodore Thomas Marin, who, with only eighty troops, succeeded in deposing General Ignatio Martinez, who was in command of the insurgents.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY .- The New York Tribune thus sums up the late orders directing changes of position by the United States troops:

"The 5th regiment of infantry, now on the Upper Lakes under command of General BROOK, is ordered to Jeffers Barracks, on the Mississippi, which is supposed to be prepara ory to sending it down to New Orleans and Texas. The 7th regiment, under Col. WHISTLAR, is already on March for Texas, having left Baton Rouge for the frontier. The 8th egiment infantry, under General Wonta in Plorida, is order ed to New Orleans to relieve the 7th regiment now way to Texas. The light company of Capt. Duncan, now under orders at Fort Hamilton, New York, belongs to the 2d regiment, but will meet and unite with the 8th regiment either at New Orleans or at some other point at the South Brigadier General TAYLOR is now in Texas, and has the mmand of the entire army of occupation-we suppose v

MORE CHANGES .- The Buffalo Advertiser of Monday say Orders were received on Saturday last, we understand, di ecting the removal of the troops under the command of Col tiley. The officers, with their commands, will take post a ollows: Capt. Day and Lieut. Murray, at Detroit; Captain Heintzelman, Lieuts. Long and Schureman, at Fort Gratiot; Capt. Casy and Lieut. Steele, at Mackinaw; Capt. Albertis and Lieuts. Martin and Hamilton, at Fort Wilkins, (Copper Harbor.) A company from Sackett's Harbor takes the post at Sault Ste. Marie, &c., and the companies now at those posts

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant says : "W near that the weather was extremely warm when the dr goons left for Texas-so hot that three of them fell from their horses dead before crossing the Sabine-all from being sunstruck. The weather was cooler, however, by the time they had reached San Augustine, and all were moving on well and in excellent spirits.'

whose dividends are so often quoted, employs 1,250 women hose average earnings considerably exceed \$2 each per wee above the cost of their board. The laboring men average 85 cents per day above their board; fifty-six overseers receive \$5 time of each hand is but ten hours and a half. In the Boo them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, to take the struggle. She will not consent to give up one-half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other. Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important obnumber of men which can be devoted to this impor about \$100,000 in the Savings Bank. Such is the condition of the laboring class in the principal manufacturing town in

METEORIC EXHIBITION OF AUGUST 10rn .- A corres ent writes from New Haven to the Journal of Commerce that papers, the New Orleans Tropic presents the an- the arrangements made for observing the display of shooting almost wholly defeated by clouds. The only opportunity for any satisfactory observation was for about an hour on the night of the 9th. Between 10 and 11 o'clock of that evening three observers noted sixty-four different meteors, many of which were brilliant, and left luminous trains. The majority pursued the course usual at this season, appearing to emana from a region near the sword-handle of Perseus. Soon after 11 o'clock, the sky, not before entirely clear, was much clouded, and within half an hour became quite overcast, and so

> On comparing the results of this hour with those of the ame time in former years, the conclusion seems justifiable hat the expected exhibition did not fail, and that, had the nights of the 9th and 10th been clear, the number of meteors seen would have been at least five times the average at other

During an hour's observation at Cambridge University, in observed sixteen meteors, of which twelve seemed to proceed from the radiating space; and, on the afternoon of the 11th-"Just after the stone pillar for the support of the large equatorial telescope was raised to the top of the Sears Tower, a magnificent meteor was seen, while the sun was shining, from the top of the tower, by Mr. Rogers, the architect, and

"It was first seen at an elevation of about thirty degree and descended in an oblique direction from the north pole, towards a point in the horizon a few degrees to the south of east. It may be remarked, that although this is just the pe-

MAIL ROBBERY .- For some time past money has been or as, in the event of that measure being suggested by them, the President would be relieved from any rethem, the President would be relieved from any responsibility, should it, as it undoubtedly must, terninate unfavorably toward that Government.

"The Bee publishes, from the Government Jour-in it, which note was marked, and the letter directed to a pernal of the 17th, the concluding portion of a report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis G. torily ascertained by the person sent to investigate that the letter was stopped at the "Hamburg on the Lake" post office, a warrant for ALEXANDER PRICE was put into the hands of the marshal, who arrested him without difficulty, and, after considerable search, found the five dollar bill mailed at Silve ry Council, mentioned as having been summoned, is said not to have assembled as late as Saturday evening, the 19th ultimo.

"The Jeffersonian publishes a letter from Vera Cruz of the 21st ultimo, not so late as the dates of the Bee, which says: "We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war." That

Post Office Suits .- The agent of the Post Office De

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Whigs have lost one We shall publish a complete list of the members from both States as soon as the result is certainly known.

INDIANA .- The Congressional districts are not all heard from, but sufficient is known to authorize the annunciation of the following as the names of the Members elect : CALEB B. SMITH and EDWARD HENLEY, THOS. SMITH, W. W. WICK, J. W. Da. lation, exhibits some astonishing results. In 1841 the value VIS, JOHN PETIT, C. W. CATHCART, and A. KENsame as in last Congress. As to the Legislature, it s probable that the Senate may, be tied, but the chances are that there will be a Democratic majori- than twenty millions of dollars; and, what makes it the more ty of two. The House will be decidedly Demo-

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville papers give a few Davidson county gave a Whig gain of some 20 votes over the last Presidential vote : Robertson, same as of 30; Bedford, loss of 50; Williamson, loss of 200 to 300; Sumner, gain 71; Giles, loss of 94; Maury, gain 87. Messrs, Peyron and Gentry

"Thus far the news is decidedly unfavorable to the Whigs. Mr. Clay's majority over Mr. Polk in the whole State was only 113 votes. Mr. Foster has already fallen behind Mr. Clay's majority five or six hundred votes, and should the returns responding loss on the part of the Whigs, the general result will prove unfavorable for them beyond

ALABAMA.-It is rendered pretty certain that the Whigs have lost a Member of Congress in the Mobile District, and gained a Member in the Montgomery District, so that the political complexion of the Delegation will be the same as in the last Con-S. DARGAN, WM. L. YANGEY, WM. W. PAYNE, the Argus in relation to these wonderful transformations GEO. S. HOUSTON, REUBEN CHAPMAN, and FELIX G. McConnell, Democrats. The Legislature largely Democratic, of course. The Nashville Whig

members of a Convention to remodel the State Constitution, and not for a State Legislature.

THE TARIFF.-It is cheering to hear from th South-where the suicidal policy of hostility to the tariff is so obstinately cherished-the expression of sentiments such as are here uttered by the New Orleans Bulletin:

"The intention is avowed by the leaders in certain school of politicians to attempt at the next session of Congress the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. Any such movement at the present time is much to be deprecated. The compromise act is working well; under its operation the country is prospering to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations. In such circumstances, why resort to dangerous experiments and doubtful innovations? Like the man in good health, who, wishing to be better, took medicine and died of it, our body politic might languish and perish under the physicking and doctoring to which it may be subjected by empirical and visionary

FROM HAYTI.

We have received a file of the Moniteur Haytien to the 26th ultimo, with full accounts of the military operations that have ranspired up to that time. The army of the Republic had not only maintained its ground, (contrary to verbal advices recently published,) but had acquired fresh victories fruitful in

On the 21st ultimo a vigorous combat occurred between

chase was on account of parties in New York, and the balance for citizens of Macon.

The Savannah Republican anticipates from this sale the i mediate use of this road for at least eighty miles, making a Massachusetts, on the evening of the 10th, Professor Pience line of communication from Savannah to Macon, 190 miles; of the suffering and loss of previous stockholders. from Macon to Marthasville, 101 miles; part of State road 80 miles; giving a total of 371 miles.

The cost of the road is given at \$2,000,000; the stock paid in at \$1,200,000 : the debt of the company at \$800,000, and He says : the assets at \$155, 100. The old company is hopelessly bank-

Inox.—A most important discovery in the manufacture of iron has been made at Troy. The west side of Lake Champlain abounds in magnetic ore from which the new iron is made, in a reverberatory furnace, with only one heat. The re-sult is a soft malleable iron, capable of being drawn in the ron, for which process a patent has been secured by the in-

The Rochester American says it is intended to establish a steam ferry across the Niagara, a mile below the cataract.

The proposed route for the continuation of this road is to Greenfield, via Miller's river, and thence to Brattleboro'. It is doubtful how soon the work will be constructed to Greenfield. which a most exorbitant price is charged, and passengers are

subjected to great inconvenience. The American adds : panks, and to place, if practicable, a steamboat upon the new doing very well. A large reserved fund has also been laid erry. We learn that the erection of a large hotel is part and ave been mentioned to us, and they are such as to give as surance of enterprise and success. An engineer is, as we are informed, already on the spot for the purpose of making

urveys. MUMMY WHEAT .- We have before us a bunch of wheat heads taken from the field of Mr. Lafferty, on the Neck. The seed was purchased in England by Mr. Ruddach, mer-

DREADFUL RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—We learn from the Hagerstown News that an intemperate man named McAffee, living on the South Mountain, in Washington ago, a jug of whiskey, and two of his children, in the absence of the family, partook of it freely. On the return of the mother she found her children in the agonies of death, and in paper also publishes the proclamation of Signor Conde, which states that the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war; that it will to morrow (17th ultimo) communicate to Congress the declaration of war, &c.

Post Office Department in St. Louis has instituted suit in the United States of the family, partook of it freely. On the return of the family, partook of the family, partook of it freely. On the return of the family, partook of

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The following article, from the Baltimore Ameri Kentucky it is reported that they have gained two. the immense advantages derived from Railroads and We shall publish a complete list of the complete list o These means of communication between great distant points of our vast confederacy cannot be too much encouraged. They form at once the foundation of social intercourse, of mercantile facilities, and of national defence.

The Trade of the West and the Cities of the East .- The Vestern Railroad, connecting Boston with the New York imovements, and thereby with the great West, was opened in W. McGAUGHEY, Whigs; R. D. OWEN, T. J. 1841. The increase of that city since, in wealth and popuion of property in Boston, real and personal, was in the ag-NEDY; being two Whigs and eight Democrats, the \$106,733,300; and in 1844 the gross valuation reached the aggregate of \$118,450,300.

Here in a period of three years an increase is shown of mor remarkable, it is an advance of twenty per cent., or one-fifth n the original valuation.

Within three years after the opening of the Erie Canal the city of New York increased about thirteen millions of dollars, eturns, which are not very favorable to the Whigs. which was an advance of twelve and a half per cent. on the valuation of the real and personal property of the city.

In connexion with these statistics the Albany Argus refer last year; Wilson, a loss of 276; Rutherford, loss to Ednund Burke's account of the "European Settlemer in America," written in 1757-eighty-eight years ago. There are in all the provinces of New England," BURKE, "large towns which drive a considerable trade. Bos ton, the capital of Massachusetts Bay, is the first city of New are elected to Congress. The Nashville Whig says: England and of all North America; it contains at least 20,000

Since that sentence was written, although Boston has i reased in population more than fourfold, she is no longer th chief city of America. With a population of 375,000, n to include Brooklyn, with its 40,000, the city of New York from a few more counties continue to exhibit a cornent. Eighty-eight years ago New York had not twenty uncts, number half a million. What an astonishing increase ! And where or when is it to stop? Perhaps there are those now living who will see her, in respect to population, a greater city than London. Within the same eighty-eight years Philadelphia has gone ahead of Boston in populat Baltimore; so has New Orleans. Nevertheless the increase of Boston, since the opening of the Western Railroad, give gress. The members elect are believed to be the a fore-tokening assurance that she will not remain a laggard following: HENRY W. HILLIARD, Whig; EDWARD in the race of prosperity. We quote some of the remarks of

"To what may this change be attributed? Is it not clear nuine of wealth, power, and population, almost beyond hu man calculation. In the days of Edmund Burke, the Wes states that the returns from North Alabama render exceedingly doubtful the election of the regular Democratic nominee for Governor.

Missouri.—The election in Missouri was for monarchist could fully appreciate the progressive power and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race, perhaps we may rather say of Anglo-Saxon freemen. A hundred years have not elapsed, and our people have already crossed the Alleghanies, and advanced their settlements a thousand with his progressive settlements a thousand with the settlements as the settle and advanced their settlements a thousand miles beyond that mountain barrier. No fancy was so wild as to imagine such a progress in 1757, but that very *expansion* has built up the

eat cities of America.
"The settlement of western New York and Ohio force the construction of the Eric Canal, which literally united the waters of the Western seas with the Atlantic ocean. For only twenty years, the wealth of the teeming West has poured down that avenue, and already it has placed New YORK on down that avenue, and already it has placed New York on an eminence as the Commercial Emporium of America. Philadelphia and Baltimore have advanced under the same impetus, while New Orleans have advanced under the same impetus, while New Orleans has marched with a railway rapidity to commercial greatness. Circinnati, in that once wilderness valley, after the lapse of forty-five years, contains a thriving population of 75,000 inhabitants. Even St. Louis, a thousand miles west of the Alleghanies, is already rivalling Cincinnati. And Pittsburg, the iron city of the West, is becoming a second Birmingham. In our vicinity. West, is becoming a second Birmingham. In our vicinity, ALBANY, TROY, UTICA, STRACUSE, ROCHESTER, and BUF advance in prosperity and population. Such is the remarka-ble and overshadowing influence of the West upon the cities of America, in only fifty years after the first breaking up of its soil. Who can estimate its influence a hundred years

vernment derive from the use of that route! Here are orders from day to day for troops to go to Texas, and from this very finished they could be placed in Parkersburg in twenty hours,

from Revolutionary sires, was a scene for the pencil seldo debts due by them, and making a total loss to the stockholders. The present company purchased for \$25,000 what had previously cost \$100,000, and made considerable improve nents, by adding to the building and putting in more machinery; and thus they have realized a large profit, growing out

"THE LONDON PUNCH" has another hit at his devoted readers on this side of the water. Punch must have his joke.

"ANOTHER YOUNG ONE.—A new journal has been started at New York, called Young America. We believe the principles it advocates are—universal repudiation, mint-julaps, no taxes, and a tarnation thrashing to all the world."

The first division of the Vermont and Massachusetts Rai road was let to contractors on Wednesday morning, on favor able terms for the Company, and the work will be soon commenced. The portion of the work which has been let i twenty-seven miles, from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to Athol wentor. The cheapness and facility with which iron can thus be produced make it one of the first inventions of the age.

Massachusetts; and for this there are about thirty contractors, mostly from the New York Eric Canal and the Croton Water Works.

The Fitchburg Railroad (from Boston to Fitchburg) ha bjected to great inconvenience. The American adds:
declared a dividend of four per cent., notwithstanding the road has not been completed for six months of time. This is

CARELESSNESS .- A sad occurrence took place at Charles town (Va.) on Saturday last. Whilst a procession was on its way to Church to listen to a Eulogy on General Jackson, two young men, who were engaged in firing a cannon, imprudently placed a cartridge in the muzzle of the gun before swabbing out, and before the touch-hole was stopped, which ignited the powder whilst Hile was ramming it down. The explosion blew out the rammer with great force, lacerating his right hand in a shocking manner, and tearing the forefinger so much that amountation was necessary, besides burning his face. The seed was purchased in England by Mr. Ruddach, merchant of this city, and was part of the production of a grain found in a mummy, exhumed in Egypt, where it had probably stood for nearly three thousand years. The vital principle of the grain seems like that of truth, to be almost eternal; nothing is wanted but a good soil, and heat, and light, and it will bring forth an hundred fold.—U. S. Gazette.

We learn from

Leaves and the special explosion took place, and escaped serious wounds, though his face was burnt in a painful manner, and his eyes considerably injured. His clothes were set on fire, and his body is a good deal burnt. The rammer was set on fire and the fire of the carties and injuring his face and injuring his face and injuring his face was burnt in a painful t

MR. CUSTIS IN NEW YORK.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The arrival of George Washington Parke Custis,

the grandson of Mrs. Washington and the adopted son of the great chief, with his Lady, after a lapse of fifty-four years since his first visit here, in his youth, with the Father of his Country, has been deemed an event of extraordinary interest, and our citizens have been eager to testify their respect for one bred in the shades of Mount Vernon, who cherishes with filial devotion the noble sentiments caucht from the lips of Washington. devotion the noble sentiments caught from the lips of Washington himself—who is most familiar with the closing scene ington himself—who is most familiar with the closing scenes of his life, with the illustrious men who gathered around him in his latter years, as well as with the characters of those who fought with him the battles of independence, and who so well embodies and represents the lofty principles they maintained, and which he has ever been prompt and eloquent to defend. The Mayor and many other distinguished citizens having paid their respects to Mr. Custis, and that gentiman having visited, in company with Alderman Peters warners elected for the content of the company with Alderman Peters warners elected for the content of the company with Alderman Peters warners elected for the content of the con in company with Alderman Peters, various places of public interest, (first of all, however, having sought an interview with the venerable old officer of the Revolution, Major Popham,) particularly the house at the corner of Cherry street and Frank-lin square, in which Gen. WASHINGTON first resided as President of the Republic, and places associated with events of interest connected with the Revolution; Alderman P. address-ed the following invitation to several hundred aged and venerable fathers of our community, men of the Washing some of his companions in arms, and to others the de-from those eminent in the best days of the Republic LENOX PLACE, NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1845,

Lenox Place, New York, August 7, 1845, 22d street, near Eighth avenue.

Dran Sir: I have the honor to invite you to spend Saturday next, the 9th instant, at my residence with the Hon. George Washington Parke Custis and Lady, of Virginia, and also many old citizens, who desire to pay their respects to the adopted son of Washington on his first visit to our city since his two years' residence here with the family of the first President of the Republic. He departed from the city of 30,000 inhabitants in 1791, and now, after a lapse of fifty-four years, he beholds a population (including adjacent cities) of 500,000. I need not urge you to this interesting interview of the ancients, to mingle with the survivors of past generations and to recount reminiscences of olden times. Suit your convenience after 10 o'clock A. M. Your ob't serv't, JNO. R. PETERS.

The day was fine, and at an early hour the venerable quests.

egan to assemble.

There was in the whole affair so much heart and happ evinced by Alderman Peters (himself the son of Gen. Absalom Peters, a brave officer in the Revolutionary army,) and his lady, daughter of the Hon. John Lovett, formerly a member Congress, and subsequently an officer in the last war—who, the introduction to a patriotic poem on Washington's birthday, has left these memorable words: "As you proceed keep your eye fixed on Washington, and when you shall have got through, go, (and without troubling either yourself or me much with severe criticism) and to the utmost of your ability endeavor, in all the walks of life, to imitate and teach your children, if you have any, to imitate the greatest and best man who ever lived"—that the entire company participated in the spirit of cheerfulness and joy by which they were sur-rounded.

to General James Clinton, father of De Witt Clinton; Mr. John Battin, aged ninety-two; John Van Buren, Esq.; Judges Miller, Lynch, and Edwards; Dr. James Manley, Thomas Morrfs, (born in 1771,) A. L. Underhill, (1763,) Zuenis Quick, (1767,) Robert Cheesborough, (1776,) James Black, of Newark, (1767,) Cornelius Bogart, (1775,) Jacob Hays, (who carried a staff and was marshal of Gen. Washington's inauguration,) Rev. Dr. Lyell, Dr. Gilbert Smith, John Mulligan, Elisha Whittlesey, (for many years member of Congress from Ohio,) Dr. John W. Francis, Rev. Dr. Mathews, Henry Talmadge, Daniel B. Talmadge, M. M. Noah, Hosmer Curtis, George B. Thorp, George Hopkins, W. Mandeville, J. D. Beers, Isaac Hopper, Dr. Bliss, W. Vermilye, Joseph Weeks, James M. Crane, Preserved Fish, Professor Griscom, Nicholas Dean, Abraham Van Nest, Geo. Dummer, Abm. R. Lawrence, R'd M. Lawrence, and others.

Mr. Custis, accompanied by his lady and only daughter, Mr. Custis, accompanied by his lady and only daughter, (Mrs. Lee,) with her oldest son, a youth twelve years of age

caring the name of his grandfather, arrived about eleven, and were received with the most cordial respect and enthusiasm.

The father of Mr. Custis was the only son of Mrs. General The father of Mr. Custis was the only son of Mrs. General Washington by a previous marriage, a gallant young officer in the war of Independence, who died from zeal and exposure in the cause, immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis. Mr. Custis was adopted as a son by the Father of his Country, he was educated under his care, and made heir to some of his most valuable estates. Cherishing a profound attachment and admiration for the men of the age of Washington in his retired but heavily residence of Adiatas services. tired but beautiful residence of Arlington, opposite Washi ton, on the banks of the Potomac, he has gratified his orig pursuits, and gathered and treasured up in a memory from which nothing is lost, a rich store of incidents, recollections and anecdotes of the great days and great men of our revolu

of America, in only fifty years after the first breaking up of its soil. Who can estimate its influence a hundred years hence?"

The completion of our railroad to the Ohio would place Baltimore in a commanding position as it regards the trade of the West. She would be at the head of the Great Centra Route. At this moment what immense benefit would the Government derive from the use of that route! Here are overs.

We can hardly imagine a more interesting scene to presented in a mutual interchange of thought, senting collections, and congratulations, between the aged and oble men assembled on this occasion, and the adopted him whose exalted virtues and imperishable fame are every American heart. In the most easy and delight ner imaginable, Mr. Custis deeply engaged the attention of Washington and the groups around him by many fine and touching a of Washington.

"On one occasion," observed Mr. C., "a guard of soldiers was about to escort General Wassington to sor place, to which he had been invited, when he said to mander, 'I shall not require your services; the best guard I can have is to be found in the affections of the people.'"

Of Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton he related some

On the 21st ultimo a vigorous combat occurred between the hostile armies, consisting on the one hand of the 11th and 22d Haytien regiments, numbering together only 610 men, and on the other of 1,500 Dominicans and their insurgent allies. The latter were protected by the strong post of Resolu and their insurgent allies, the firing did not cease, and at intervals portions of the two armies contended fiercely hand to hand. The result was the analonment of the field by the Dominicans, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Their loss is represented as considerable, while that of the Haytiens was but four killed and twenty-six wounded.

The Haytien army immediately prepared to attack Fort Cachiman, and their preparations held out such prospect of success that the enemy abandoned the post in the night of the 22d and 23d, and on the morning of the latter the Haytien flag waved over its ramparts.—Journal of Commerce.

The Moyror Rallroan was sold at Macon, Georgia, on the bid off by J. Cowles. It is understood one-half of the purchase was on account of parties in New York, and the butter of the purchase was on account of parties in New York, and the butter of the product selection and thence in a finished they could be placed in Parkersburg in twenty hours, and thence would be obstructed; it might be entirely cut off. The whole country would then suffer for the want of this important link in the chain of central committee to go Dys Sea. If the ways and the other exhibited a power and versability of latent handly equalled since the days of Julius Cassar.

In the early part of the day two interesting town of the grandsons of the Revolution held out the badge once worn by Wassityaron as President of the Cincinnati; (an eagle set in diamonals, with a fails; for a writer in the same paper, who signs himself "An Intere

surpassed. BURSTING OF A GASOMETER.-A terrible accident took place at Alleghany, opposite Pittsburg, on the evening of the 12th instant. The new Protestant Methodist Church in that city is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises. Something had gone wrong with the apparatus, and several members of the congregation had assembled for the purpose of repairing it. While they were in the act of raising the gasometer out of the water, supposing it to be empty, (but which was a mistake,) the gas ignited from a candle, burst the gaso-

was a mistake,) the gas ignited from a candle, burst the gasometer with a loud report, and set fire to the gas-house. The fire was quickly subdued, but several of the persons present were severely burnt. The names are as follows:

Mr. Herron, the Sexton, very badly burnt, not expected to live; one report says he is dead. [Since dead.]

Mr. Brown, a pedlar, living on the Butler road, badly burnt, supposed to be dangerous.

Mr. Brown, a penar, it is apposed to be dangerous.

Wm. Karns, Esq. Postmaster of Alleghany, badly burnt, but thought not to be dangerously injured.

Mr. James Russell, carpenter, had his head badly cut, and

Mr. James Russell, carpenter, nad his head badly consistency of the supposed to be dangerously burnt.
Mr. Issler, very badly burnt, supposed to be dangerous.
Mr. Henry Williams, Grocer, slightly burnt.
The report of the explosion alarmed the whole neighborhood, and the light was very brilliant. The main body of the

A CHINESE IN A CHRISTIAN CHURCH .- One of the band of Chinese who are now in Boston in connexion with the mu-seum of curiosities which is soon to be opened there, attended the Rev. Mr. Young's church on Sunday. He repaired there all unattended, and the sexton immediately "walked him up" the middle aisle of the church and showed him into a conspicuous seat. There he sat in a Christian church—the pagan oriential—affording, perhaps, more food for the reflective minds of the congregation than aught that was heard in prayer or sermon, and serving to excite new feelings of thankfulness for that divinely-achieved scheme of Christianity which was brought about for the final conversion of Jew and Pagan. The Chinaman seemed struck by the music in the church, but all else was apparently unnoticed. He appeared to understand, however, that he was in a consecrated place, and we doubted not that, "after the way which some call heresy," he wor-